

STETSENKO, N.D.

Changes in the conditioned response activity of dogs induced by
the action of weak impulse currents on the cerebral cortex. Fiziol.
zhur. [Ukr.] 2 no.5:35-49 S-0 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni O.O.Bogomol'tsaya Akademii nauk URSR,
laboratoriya biofiziki.

(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)
(CEREBRAL CORTEX)

STETSENKO, M.D. [Stetsenko, M.D.]

Changes in brain temperature as affected by weak impulse currents
and direct current as compared with the action of certain drugs
[with summary in English]. Fizoolzhur. [Ukr.] 3 no.6:91-101 D '57.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut fiziologii im. O.O.Bogomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR,
laboratoriya biofiziki.
(BRAIN) (ELECTRICITY--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

STETSENKO, N.D. [Stetsenko, M.D.]

Comparing electroencephalograms records before and after the
action of weak pulse currents and direct current on the brain.
Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.]4 no.6:730-745 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:3)

I. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, laboratoriya
biofiziki.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

STETSENKO, N.D.

Changes in the functional state of the heart following internal
irradiation with radioactive phosphorus; electrocardiographic examination.
Vest. rent. i rad. 33 no.3:66 My-Jn '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Institut fiziologii imeni A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR (dir.-chlen-
korrespondent AN USSR prof. A.M. Vorob'yev), laboratoriya biofiziki
(zav. - prof. A.A. Gorodetskiy).
(HEART)
(PHOSPHORUS--ISOTOPHS)

STETSENKO, N.D. [Stetsenko, M.D.]

Changes in the encephalogram recorded during the formation of a
conditioned reflex and induced by weak impulse currents. Fiziol. zhur.
[Ukr.] 5 no.5:575-585 8-0 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

I. Institut fiziologii im. A.A. Bogomol'tsa AN USSR, laboratoriya
biofiziki.
(CONDITIONED RESPONSE) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

STETSENKO, N. D. Cand Med Sci -- "Study of ~~stimulating~~ ^{the exciting} and inhibiting effect
of weak impulse currents upon the nervous system." Kiev, 1960 (Acad Sci UkrSSR
Department of Biol Sci). (KL, 1-61, 211)

-437-

STETSENKO, N.D. [Stetsenko, M.D.]

Changes in the pneumogram and electrocardiogram resulting from the action of weak pulse currents on the brain. Fiziol. zhur. [Ukr.] (MIRA 14:4) 7 no.2:187-196 Mr-Ap '61.

1. Biophysics Laboratory of the A.A.Bogomoletz Institut of Physiology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian S.S.R., Kiev.

(ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY)
(RESPIRATION)

(CEREBRAL CORTEX)
(HEART)

STETSENKO, Nikolay Dem'yanovich[Stetsenko, M.D.]; RUCHKOVSKIY,
B.S.[Ruchkovs'kyi, B.S.], red.

[Effect of weak impulse currents on the brain] Diia na
mozok slabkykh impul'snykh strumiv. Kyiv, Vyd-vo AN
UkrSSR, 1963. 195 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MIRKIN, Zinoviy Samoylovich; STETENKO, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; TEPYAKOV, A.,
redaktor; ZALDINKOVA, Ye., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual for painters and finishers] Pamiatka maliara-al'freishchika.
Kiev, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. USSR, 1957. 543 p.
(Painting, Industrial) (MLRn 10:1)
(House decoration, Industrial)

1. N. M. STETSENKO, Eng.
2. USSR (600)
4. Agricultural Exhibitions
7. Experience with the construction of a residential settlement for the Ukrainian Agricultural Exhibit at Kiev. Biul. stroi. tekhn. 9 no. 23. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

PROTSENKO, D.F. [Protsenko, D.P.]; SIRENKO, L.A.; STETSENKO, N.M.

Photosynthetic processes and frost resistance of plants. Visnyk.
Kyiv. un. no.4. Ser. biol. no.2:16-27'61. (MIRA 16:6)
'PHOTOSYNTHESIS) (PLANTS—FROST RESISTANCE)
(APPLE—VARIETIES)

GOLINSKAYA, Ye.L. [Holyns'ka, I.E.L.]; STETSENKO, N.M.

Physiological and biochemical characteristics of parental and
hybrid forms of corn. Visnyk Kyiv.un. no.5, Ser.biol. no.2;
36-43 '62. (MERA 1055)

(HYBRID CORN)

GOLYTSKAYA, Yu. A.; GREBUKHO, T. M.; RUDAKOV, S. N.; STETSENKO, N. M.

Physiological and biochemical characteristics of the vegetative
and generative organs of corn in connection with heterosis.
Fiziol. rast. 12 no.3:440-452 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

I. Kafana genetiki i fiziologii rastenij kiyevskogo gosudarst-
vennogo universiteta.

15-57-3-3385

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 134 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Blyumen, L. M., Stetsenko, N. N., Zakhar'yants, O. N.

TITLE: Glazed Ceramic Facing Tile Made From Local Raw Material
(Oblitsovochnyye glazurovannyye keramicheskiye plitki
na baze mestnogo syr'ya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta antiseysmich. str-va AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 1,
pp 74-104

ABSTRACT: Clay and sandy clay deposits near Ashkhabad were tested
for possible use in the manufacture of facing tile.
The chemical compositions of the initial clays are given
in the Table (in percents). Usually ground limestone or
chalk in quantities of 25 to 30 percent is introduced
into the ceramic paste. Local sandy clays rich in car-
bonates are therefore used for their marl-producing
effect (producing leanness). The Kalininkiye gliny (clays)
might be used as the source of supply for the manufac-

Card 1/2

STETSENKO, N. T.

20878. Tsayashenko, P. S. i Stetsenko, N. T. Tridtsat' let sobetskogo svekloseyaniya
Sbornik nauk rabot (Vsesoyuz. nauch. -issled. in-t sakhar. svekly) Kiyev-khar'kov,
1948, s. 3-9.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

BERKOVSKIY V.S., inzh.; OSADCHIY, A.N., inzh. Prinimali uchastiye: STETSENKO,
N.V.; LOVAREV, M.I.; AVIUNIN, P.M.; SHALIMOV, M.I.; IVANISHKIN, A.YA.;
OVECHKIN, V.I.; POVETKIN, G.I.; SHEVERDIN, V.I.

Grooving for the rolling of strip with acute angles. Stal' 23 no.7:
627-631 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Rolls (Iron mills))

POLUKHIN, P.I., BERKOVSKIY, V.S.; OSADCHIY, A.N., STETSENKO, N.V.;
AVRUNIN, P.M.; IVANKIN, Yu.I.

Oval and edged oval system of roll passes on tandem light
section mills for rolling high alloy steel. Stal' '65
no.4; 337-341 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov i Zavod "Dneprospetsstal".

KARASEV, V. K., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; Prinimali uchastiye:
STETSENKO, N. Yu., student; SHADRINA, V. I., student

Method of increasing the wear resistance of pattern edges.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekhn. leg. prom. no. 4:139-143 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy tekstil'nyy institut imeni S. M. Kirova.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii shveynogo proizvodstva.

(Garment cutting)

99300 (1036)

24384
24384
S/142/60/005/005/011/015
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Sazonov, A.I. and Stetsenko, O.A.

TITLE: Dependence of the Radio Refraction Angle on the Wavelength During Formation of Elevated Tropospheric Waveguides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 5, pp. 515-516

TEXT: Investigation of the radiowave refraction angle in the troposphere is of importance in the determination of the errors of the positions of targets in space. The angle of reflection was determined by the methods of geometrical optics in a number of works (Ref. 1 - A.V. Shabel'nikov - Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1956. Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 277; Ref. 2 - D.M. Vysokovskiy - do - p. 274 and Ref. 3 - V.Fannin and K. Dzhen - Voprosy radiolokatsionnoy tekhniki, 1957, Vol. 5, No. 41, p. 164). In this work, the solution of the wave equation with ϵ -profiles approximated by the non-symmetrical Epstein model is used for determining the dependence of the refraction angle on the wavelength and the

Card 1/6

24384

Dependence of the

S/142/60/003/005/011/015
E192/E382

parameters of the elevated waveguide provided that the position angles of the target are small and that the target is situated in the centre of the waveguide or above it. It is known that during an inclined incidence of an electromagnetic wave onto the layer whose permittivity as a function of height is given by

$$\epsilon(z) = \epsilon_1 + (\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1) \frac{e^{\xi}}{1 + e^{\xi}} + \epsilon_3 \frac{e^{\xi}}{(1 + e^{\xi})^2}, \quad (1)$$

the expression for the refracted wave is in the form (Ref. 4 - P.S. Epstein - Proc. of the National Academy of Sciences, 1930, Vol. 16, No. 10, p. 627):

$$E_{np} = e^{ikpx + kzs/s} (1 + e^{kzs/s})^d F_1(a + b + d, a - b + d, 2a + 1, e^{-kz/s}). \quad (2)$$

where $\xi = kz/s$, s being a parameter which expresses the thickness of the layer in $\lambda/2\pi$ units. In Eq. (2):

Card 2/6

21384

S/142/60/003/005/011/015
E192/E382

Dependence of the

$$a = is\sqrt{\epsilon_1} \cos \varphi = ia_1, b = is\sqrt{\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1 + 4s^2\epsilon_3}$$

which of the hypergeometric equation /are the parameters/ and φ is the glancing angle. In general, it is sufficient to consider only the first two terms of the series so that the equation for the phase front can be written as:

$$\Phi(x, z) \approx K\sqrt{\epsilon_1}x \sin \varphi + K\sqrt{\epsilon_1}z \cos \varphi + \\ + \text{arc tg } \frac{2a_1(b_1^2 + d^2 - a_1^2 - d)}{(1 + 4a_1^2)e^{-kz/s} + a_1^2 - b_1^2 - d^2 - 4a_1^2d}. \quad (3)$$

Since the medium is isotropic, the direction of the ray corresponds to the direction of the normal to the wave surface.
Card 3/6

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~~SECRET~~

S/142/60/003/005/011/015
E192/E382

Dependence of the

The angle of the tangent to the ray can be found from:

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta = \left(\frac{\dot{\Phi}_z}{\dot{\Phi}_x} \right)_{x_0, z_0} \quad (4)$$

where x_0 and z_0 denote partial derivatives. This angle can thus be expressed by:

$$\operatorname{tg} \beta \approx \operatorname{tg} \varphi \left\{ 1 + \frac{2s^2(\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_3)(1 + 4s\epsilon_1 \cos^2 \varphi)e^{-kz/s}}{(1 + 4s^2 \epsilon_1 \cos^2 \varphi) \left(e^{-ks/s} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + 4s^2 \epsilon_3 - \frac{1}{2}} \right) - s^2(\epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_3)^2} \right\}. \quad (5)$$

The above expression determines the relationship between the angle β and the parameters of the non-symmetrical layer of the Epstein type, the wavelength and the glancing angle. The total refraction angle is:

Card 4/6

Dependence of the

21384
S/142/60/003/005/011/015
E192/E382

$$\alpha \approx -\frac{1}{2}(\beta - \varphi)$$

(6) .

On the basis of Eqs. (5) and (6) it was possible to calculate curves giving the dependence between the refraction angle and the wavelength for actual ϵ -profiles. An example of such a curve is shown in Fig. 1-6. This was calculated for $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2 = 1.000681$, $\epsilon_3 = 48.10^{-6}$ and the layer thickness of 80 m. There are 1 figure and 9 references: 7 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The English-language reference quoted is: Ref. 4 (quoted in text).

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya radiofiziki Sibirskogo fiziko-tehnicheskogo NII pri Tomskom gosuniversitete im. V.V. Kuybysheva (Radiophysics Laboratory of the Siberian Physicotechnical Scientific Research Institute of Tomsk State University)

Card 5/6

STETSENKO, O.A.

Compression of an electromagnetic field between two planes.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 6 no.6:695-700 N-D '63.

Approximate solution of a wave equation for a resonator
system with a moving wall. Ibid.:701-704 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov radiotekhniki
Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653310016-5

UDC 621.372.2

Transients in waveguide resonators with moving walls.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 7 no.1;71-80 Ja-F'64.
(NIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653310016-5"

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; STETSENKO, P.N.

Magnetic properties and structure of an Fe - V(27%) alloy.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:
47-52 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Iron-vanadium alloys--Magnetic properties)

ZAKHAROVA, M.I.; STETSENKO, P.N.

Phase transformations in Fe-V alloys. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat.,
mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:53-61 '57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra magnetizma Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Iron-vanadium alloys--Metallography)

STETSENKO, P. N. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Study of magnetic properties
and structure during phase transformations in ferrovandium alloys." Mos, 1958.
7 pp (Mos State Univ im M. V. Lomonosov. Physics Faculty), 100 copies
(KL, 13-58, 93)

67807

SOV/180-59-5-24/37

AUTHORS: Zakharova, M.I., Semenova, L.A., and Stetsenko, P.N.
(Moscow)

TITLE: Phase Transformations in the System Iron-Vanadium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 135-138 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deterioration of the properties of Fe-V alloys which follows the separation of the α -phase on cooling has attracted considerable attention. In the present work an investigation was made of the structure of alloys of Fe with 27 and 47.7 weight % V after annealing followed by hardening from various temperatures. X-ray and microscopic analysis and measurement of magnetic properties were used. Both alloys were found to have a two-phase structure, the quantity of second phase being greater for a 1400 than a 1250 °C hardening temperature. The magnetic properties likewise indicate (Figs 1 and 2) show these as functions of temperature for various conditions), that the two-phase is the equilibrium structure at temperatures above the α - γ transition point. X-ray analysis pointed to the existence of a new phase, rapidly disappearing at 975 °C. The authors studied ✓

Card
1/2

67807

SOV/180-59-5-24/37

Phase Transformations in the System Iron-Vanadium

conditions for the formation of this new (β) phase. The quantity of α -phase in the 47.7 and 27% V alloy was found by Nechvolodov's method to be 35 and 10% respectively. The magnetic properties of the low- and high-vanadium alloys annealed at 1350 °C for 60 hours are shown as functions of temperature in Figs 3 and 4, respectively. The work shows that there are two polymorphic changes (β - α and α - σ) in the Fe-V alloys, both proceeding slowly in the 1000-1300 °C range. The β -phase has a Curie point of about 200 °C and crystallizes in a cubic face-centered lattice.

There are 4 figures.

Card
2/2

ASSOCIATION: Otdeleniye stroyeniya veshchestva fizicheskogo
fakul'teta MGU
(Structure of Matter Department, Faculty of Physics,
MGU)

SUBMITTED: March 28, 1958

W

STETSENKO, P. N., AVKSENTYEV, J.,

"Effective Internal Fields on Nuclei of the Antiferromagnetic Transition Metals"

report presented at the Symposium on Ferroelectricity and Ferromagnetism,
Leningrad, 30 May-5 June 1963

STEREOMIC, P. N.; AVDEEV, I. I.

"The effective internal fields on nuclei of some transition metals and their alloys."

report submitted for intl Conf on Magnetism, Nottingham, UK, 6-13 Sep 64.

Moscow State Univ.

L 11952-63 EWT(1)/EPA(§)-2/EWT(m)/EMP(t)/EMP(b) Pt-10 IJP(c)/AEDC(a)/
ASD(m)=3/AFWL/AS(mp)=2/ASD(a)=5/SSD/RAEM(a)/ESD(g5)/ESD(t) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP4046390 S/0056/64/047/003/0806/0811

AUTHORS: Stetsenko, P. N.; Avksent'yev, Yu. I.

TITLE: Effective magnetic fields at the nuclei of antiferromagnetic transition metals

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 3, 1964, 806-811

TOPIC TAGS: antiferromagnetism, nuclear magnetic field, transition metal, manganese, chromium, magnetic moment, electron spin, specific heat, hyperfine structure, magnetic cooling

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for measuring the specific heat in the region of very low temperatures, for the purpose of determining the mutual correlation between the local magnetic field at a nucleus and the field due to spontaneous magnetization in a ferromagnetic substance. The method was used to investigate the effective

Card 1/5

L 11952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046390

2

magnetic fields at the nuclei of manganese and chromium, which have an ordered distribution of the d- or f-electron spins, but not a spontaneous magnetic moment. The effective field was determined by measuring the nuclear specific heat. Both metals exhibit considerable hyperfine interaction. The method employs magnetic cooling, and the specific heat is determined in it not from a sudden temperature rise due to receipt of a certain amount of energy, but from the rate of continuous change of temperature following application of a known amount of power. The equipment is described in detail. The results show the effective field intensity to be 150 kOe at the manganese and chromium nuclei, respectively. The results agree well with those obtained by others. "The authors are deeply grateful to Ye. I. Kondorskiy for continuous interest in the work and for valuable remarks." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet (Moscow State University)

Card 2/5

L 11952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046390

SUBMITTED: 25Mar64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 005

Card 3/5

L 11952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046390

ENCLOSURE: 01

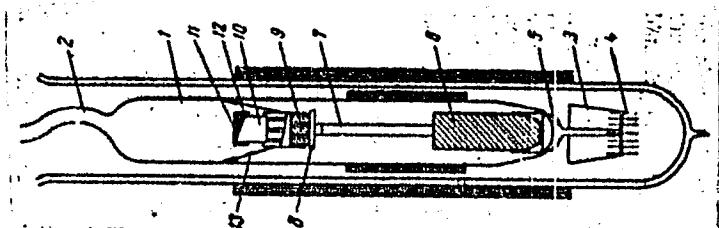


Fig. 1. Construction of calorimeter.

1 - Glass ampoule, 2 - glass tube for filling with helium,
3 - ground glass stopper, 4 - current leads, 5 - salt
block holder, 6 - cooling salt, 7 - cold pipe, 8 - sample
holder, 9 - superconducting jumpers, 10 - sample, 11 -
thermometer, 12 - heater, 13 - centering whiskers

Card 4/5

L 11952-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046390

ENCLOSURE: 02

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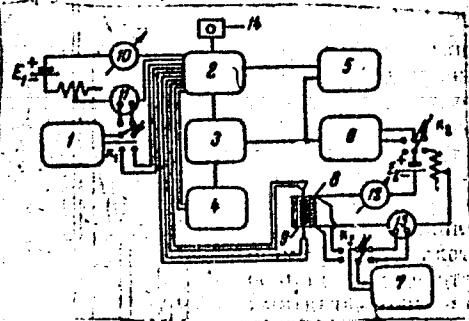


Fig. 2. Block diagram of measuring set-up.

1 - Potentiometer, 2 - commutation block,
3 - scaler, 4 - generator, 5 - scaler,
6 - scaler, 7 - potentiometer, 8 - sample,
9 - thermometer, 10, 12 - microammeter,
11, 13 - standard resistor, 14 - commutation
block starter, k " switch

Card 5/5

L 23139-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t) JD
ACC NR: AP6001588 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/65/000/006/0178/0183

AUTHOR: Stetsenko, P. N.; Avksent'yev, Yu. I.

ORG: Physical Faculty, MGU (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet MGU)

57
C

TITLE: Outfit for measuring the specific heat of metals and alloys at very low temperatures

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 6, 1965, 178-183

TOPIC TAGS: specific heat, low temperature specific heat, calorimeter, metal, temperature instrument, heat measurement

ABSTRACT: An outfit is described for measuring specific heat of metals and alloys at 0.20–1.5K, the temperatures below 1K being achieved by adiabatic demagnetization of a lump of a paramagnetic salt which contacts the test specimen. The specific heat was measured by determining the rate of temperature variation for a known supplied power. A glass calorimeter (see figure below) was used in the measurements. Vial 1 exhausted through tubing 2 is closed by glass block 3 carrying electrical lead-ins. Block 6 held by support 5 is made from chromium-potassium

Card 1/2

UDC: 536.631:536.483

L 23139-66

ACC NR: AP6001588

alum. Other parts: 7 - cool duct; 8 - specimen holder; 9 - superconducting bridge; 10 - specimen; 11 - thermometer; 12 - heater; 13 - centering quartz guys. A special electronic device with a sensitivity of 5×10^{-6} K/cps was developed for recording the temperatures involved (circuit diagrams and some data supplied); see B. Sandlin et al., Rev. Sc. Instr., 1959, v. 30, p. 659. An electronic switch was used for measuring time intervals and automatically switching the circuits. Specific heat of molybdenum vs. temperature (0.3-1.1K) is reported as an example of measurements (with an error of $\pm 3\%$) made by the above outfit. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

Calorimeter for
measuring specific
heat near 1K
temperature

SUB CODE: 20, 14/ SUBM DATE: 09Jan65/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

L 07114-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AP6029108

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/006/0962/0963

AUTHOR: Stetsenko, P.N.; Avksent'yev, Yu.I.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M.V.Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Hyperfine interactions in Ni₃Mn alloy [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no.6, 1966, 962-963

TOPIC TAGS: specific heat, nickel alloy, manganese alloy, magnetic field, hyperfine interaction

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to evaluate the effective field at the Mn⁵⁵ nuclei in Ni₃Mn alloy with a view towards determining the character of the hyperfine interactions, i.e., the influence of the ambience (nearest neighbors) on the fields at the nuclei in this ordering alloy. The values of the specific heat were determined in the low temperature range from 0.3 to 1.5°K; the lowest temperatures were realized by the technique of demagnetizing a paramagnetic salt in contact with the specimen. The equipment and procedure have been described in an earlier article by the authors (Zhur. eksperim. i teor. fiz., 47, 806, 1964). The specimens were prepared by melting of the components in an atmosphere of argon in an induction furnace. The measurement results (C_p versus T) are presented graphically. It is assumed that at very low temperatures C_p = $\gamma T + \alpha T^{-2}$, where α is the hyperfine interaction constant, for determin-

Card 1/2

STETSENKO, S., otv. za vypusk

[Results of the carrying out of the state plan for the development of the national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1959] Pro pidsumky vykonannia derzhavnoho planu rozvytku narodnogo hospodarstva SRSR u 1959 rotsi. [Results of the carrying out of the state plan for the development of the national economy of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1959; information of the Central Statistical Administration of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Pro pidsumky vykonannia derzhavnoho planu rozvytku narodnogo hospodarstva Ukrains'koi RSR u 1959 rotsi; povidomlennia TSentral'noho statistichnogo upravlinnia pry Rady Ministriv Ukrains'koi RSR. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo polit.lit-ry URSR, 1960. 62 p. (MIRA 13:3) (Russia--Economic conditions)

STETSENKO, S.Ye.

Semiautomatic pouring of bright petroleum products into a shallow container. Transp. i khran. nefti no. 3:27-28 '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskoye upravleniye Glavnogo upravleniya po transportu
i snabzheniyu neft'yu i nefteproduktami RSFSR.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 183 (USSR) 14-57-7-15382

AUTHOR: Stetsenko, T.

TITLE: Sheep-Raising in the At-Bashi Rayon, and Means for
Increasing Its Productivity (Sostoyaniye ovtsevodstva
Atbashinskogo rayona i puti povysheniya yego produktiv-
nosti)

PERIODICAL: S. kh. Kirgizii, 1956, Nr 9, pp 20-26

ABSTRACT: The high mountain valleys of the Ak-Say and Arpa
Rivers occupy approximately 80 percent of the area of
the region. Sheep-raising represents the main form of
animal husbandry.

Card 1/1

No name

SALUNSKAYA, N.I.; SHKODENKO, V.I.; ROGACHEV, V.L.; STETSENKO, V.A.;
AFONINA, A.P.

Spraying against corn smut. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6
no.5:22-23 My '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Corn (Maize)--Diseases and pests)
(Smuts) (Fungicides)

SHTEYNBUKH, N.V., kand.med.nauk; STETSENKO, V.D.

Electroencephalographic changes following subarachnoid administration of streptomycin. Probl.tub. 37 no.3:53-59 '59.
(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo instituta akusherstva i pediatrii (dir. -
kand.med.nauk D.S.Baranovskaya, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - prof.
I.Ya.Serebriyskiy, zav. eksperimental'nym sektorom - deystvritel'-
nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.A.Rozhanskiy [deceased]).

(STREPTOMYCIN, eff.

on EEG, subarachnoid admin. in animals (Rus))
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY, eff. of drugs on,
streptomycin, subarachnoid admin. in animals
(Rus))

STETSENKO, V.G.

Powerful electric tractor unit. Biul. nauch.-tekhn. inform. po elek.
sel'khoz. no.1:24-28 '56. (MLRA 10:9)
(Tractors)

ZUYEV, V.A.; SAMOYLOVA, T.P.; STETSENKO, V.G.

Self-propelled electric combine for grain. Biul. nauch.-tekhn. po
elek. s. l'khoz. no.1:29-32 '56. (MIRA 10:9)
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

STETSENKO, V.G., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Electrification of field work. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 6
no.11:15-21 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Electricity in agriculture) (Agricultural machinery)

LYUSHIN, M. I. [Liushyn, M. I.], kand. tekhn. nauk.; STETSENKO, V. I., kand. tekhn. nauk.; MARKOVSKIY, Ye. A. [Markovs'kiy, Ie. N.], Insh.

Increasing the lifetime of piston parts of the D-54 engine. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 9 no. 8:31-32 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Pistons)

PAKHOMOV, B.P., inzh.; MARKOVSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.; STETSENKO, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Performance of full-flow jet centrifugal oil cleaner of the
D-14 engine. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.2:12-14 F '59.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Tractors--Engines--Oil filters)

MARKOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Adamovich; MOYCHAN, Boris Alekseyevich; STETSENKO,
Vsevolod Ivanovich; SAL'NIKOV, G., vedushchiy redaktor; NOVIK, A.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Radioisotopes in metal research] Radicaktivnye izotopy pri issledovanii
metallov. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1956. 87 p.
(MLRA 9:10)

(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)
(Metals)

SOV/137-58-10-21553

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 157 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Seredenko, B.N., Stetsenko, V.I., Markovskiy, Ye.A.

TITLE: Wear-resistance of High-strength Cast Iron Employed in the Manufacture of Tractors (Iznosostoykost' vysokoprochnogo chuguna, primenayemogo v traktorostroyenii)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. tr. In-ta mashinoved. i s.-kh. mekhan. AN UkrSSR, 1958, Vol 6, pp 33-52

ABSTRACT: Weighing methods and radioactive isotopes were employed in wear-resistance tests performed on cast iron with spheroidal graphite (CISG) paired with various other types of cast iron and steel. The tests were carried out with and without lubrication under varying specific pressures. A horizontal plateau observed on curves representing the wear of pearlitic cast iron as a function of the specific pressure indicates that within a certain interval the wear is independent of the specific pressure. The fact that wear is not affected by an increase in pressure is attributable to an optimal saturation of friction surfaces with austenite that is formed during friction. For each pair (at a given velocity of friction) there exists a critical loading under

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-10-21553

Wear-resistance of High-strength Cast Iron (cont.)

which both the nature and the magnitude of wear are altered (the beginning of seizing). Under dry friction, pressures up to 40 kg/mm^2 (at velocities up to 1 m/sec) and 25 kg/mm^2 (at a velocity of 3 m/sec) are permissible for components made of CISG with a pearlite or pearlite-ferrite structure. With full lubrication the specific pressures may be increased to 80 kg/mm^2 (at a velocity of 1 m/sec). Operational tests performed on D-54 Diesel units with crankshafts made of CISG and of steel demonstrated that crank-pin wear is smaller in the case of the CISG crankshafts. The CISG crankshafts contained 15-25 and 40-60% of structural ferrite; the wear of the first group (containing 15-25% ferrite) was found to be somewhat greater than the wear of the second group.

E.Sh.

1. Cast iron--Mechanical properties
2. Cast iron--Testing equipment
3. Radioisotopes--Performance
4. Cast iron--Test results

Card 2/2

MARKOVSKIY, Ye.A.; STETSENKO, V.-I.; YAROPOLOV, I.N.; YAREMCHUK, V.V.; TUROVSKIY, I.Ya.; DROBYAZKO, T.T.

Short reports. Zav.lab. 24 no.4:503-504 '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut mashinovedeniya i sel'skokhozyaystvennoy mekhaniki Akademii nauk USSR (for Markovskiy and Stetsenko). 2. Zavod sel'skokhozyaystvennogo moshinostroyeniya, g. Stalino (for Yaropolov). 3. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Turovskiy).
(Testing machines)

21(1,4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/3315

Movchan, Borys Oleksiyovich, and V. I. Stetsenko

Radioaktivni izotopy v tekhnitsi (Radioactive Isotopes In Industry)
kyiv, Derzhtekhnydav URSR, 1959. 183 p. 1,000 copies printed.

Ed.: O. Nimchunova; Tech. Ed.: P. Patsalyuk.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for the staff of industrial laboratories, design bureaus, and scientific research institutes, as well as for specialists in the application of atomic energy for peaceful uses.

COVERAGE: This book deals with the utilization of radioactive isotopes in Soviet and non-Soviet industry during the last decade. It analyzes the nature and properties of radioactive isotopes and suggests working methods as well as accident prevention measures. It treats the utilization of isotopes in measuring apparatus, automation and the control of industrial processes

Card 1/4

33716
S/686/61/000/000/009/012
D207/D303

11730 1454

AUTHORS:

Stetsenko, V. I. and Markovskiy, Ye. A.

TITLE:

Some features of the state of metal surfaces deformed by friction

SOURCE:

Soveshchaniye po voprosam teorii sukhogo treniya i obrazovaniya chastits iznosa pri sukhom trenii. Riga, 1959,
129-137

TEXT: The authors subjected high-strength cast iron, containing globular graphite, to dry sliding friction and to axial compression and studied the formation of wear-resisting surface layers. X-ray diffractograms, obtained by L. I. Rybak with a YPC-50U (URS-50I) instrument, showed that coherent scattering regions in the surface of cast iron were smaller $(1.8 - 3.5) \times 10^{-6}$ cm, after dry friction than after axial compression, $(2.0 - 4.6) \times 10^{-6}$ cm. Block fragmentation increased on increase of pressure during dry friction, irrespective of the actual structure of cast iron. In the

Card 1/3

Some features of ...

33716
S/686/61/000/000/009/012
D207/D303

tion of carbide; this raised the surface hardness and wear resistance. It was also found that dry friction intensified diffusion in surface layers of one metal and between surfaces of two metals in friction. The surface layers produced by dry friction had a fine-grain structure with occlusions at least 100 times smaller than those present initially in cast iron. There are 6 figures and 5 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: C. S. Barrett, Phys. Rev., 72, 3, 1947; R.P. Agarwala and H. Wilman, Proc. Roy. Soc., A, 223, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN USSR (Institute of the Foundry Industry, AS UkrSSR)

Card 3/3

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Sov/5053

Vsesorozhnaya konferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh. 3d,
1958.

Izdat. i iznosostoykost'. Antifrictionnye materialy (Wear and
Wear Resistance. Antifriction Materials). Parton, 2nd-to AN
SSSR, 1958, 273 p. Errata slip inserted. 3,500 copies printed.
(Series: Itsa: Treniy, v. 1)

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut mashinovedeniya.
Responsible Ed.: N. M. Khrushchov, Professor; Eds. of Publishing
House: N. Ya. Klebanov, and S. L. Orikik, Tech. Ed.;
T. V. Polyakova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for practicing
engineers and research scientists.

COVERAGE: The collection published by the Institut mashinovedeniya,
AM SSSR (Institute of Science of Machines, Academy of Sciences
USSR) contains papers presented at the III Vsesorozhnaya Kon-
ferentsiya po treniyu i iznosu v mashinakh (Third All-Union
Conference on Friction and Wear in Machines) which was held
April 9-15, 1958. Problems discussed were in 5 main areas:
1) Hypodynamic Theory of Lubrication and Friction Bearings;
(Chairmen: Ye. M. Gut'yar, Doctor of Technical Sciences, and
A. K. D'yachkov, Doctor of Technical Sciences); 2) Lubrication
and Lubricant Materials (Chairman: G. V. Vinogradov, Doctor of
Chemical Sciences); 3) Dry and Boundary Friction (Chairmen:
B. V. Derzhgin, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences
USSR, and P. V. Kuznetsov, Doctor of Technical Sciences);
4) Wear and Wear Resistance (Chairman: N. M. Krushchov,
Doctor of Technical Sciences); and 5) Friction and Antifriction
Materials (Chairman: I. V. Krasil'skiy, Doctor of Technical
Sciences, and M. M. Krushchov, Doctor of Technical
Sciences). Chairman of the general assembly (on the first and
last day of the conference) was Academician A. A. Shaginov.
L. Yu. Proshanskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, was ac-
tuarial secretary. The transactions of the conference were
published in 3 volumes, of which the present volume is the
first. This volume contains articles concerning the wear and
wear resistance of antifriction materials. Among the topics
covered are: modern developments in the theory and experi-
mental science of wear resistance of materials; specific data
on the wear resistance of various combinations of materials;
methods for increasing the wear resistance of certain materials;
the effects of friction and wear on the structure of materials;
the mechanism of the seizing of metals; the effect of various
types of lubricating materials on seizure, abrasive wear or a
wide variety of materials and components under many different
conditions; modern developments in antifriction materials, and
the effects of finish machining on wear-resistance. Many per-
sonalities are mentioned in the text. References accompany most
of the articles.

Misharin, Yu. A., and A. V. Sil'verovskiy, Laboratory In-
vestigation of the Antifriction Stability of Several
Materials Used in Worm Gears

170

Semenov, A. P. Problems in the Theory of the Seizing
of Metals

174

Semenov, A. P. Comparative Estimate of the Antiseizing
Properties of Materials and Their Combinations

184

3. Abrasive Wear. Wear Under Special Conditions
of Friction

Baburov, N. D. Wear of Steel and Bronze at High
Specific Contact Pressures in the Presence of Organic
and Inorganic Lubricants and an Abrasive

Vasil'enko, A. A., V. M. Stepanko, and Te. A. Markovskiy.
Investigation of the Wear Resistance of Highly Durable
Cast Iron

201

Card 8/13

S/137/62/000/003/001/191
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Stetsenko, V. I.

TITLE: The use of radioactive isotopes in metallurgy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1962, 3, abstract 348
(V sb. "Goryachaya obrabotka metallov, no. 2," Kiyev, AN UkrSSR,
1960, 128-134)

TEXT: Two methods are indicated for the use of radioactive isotopes, namely in the form of marked atoms and of a source of penetrating radioactive radiation. Radioactive isotopes in the form of a radiation source are used in radioactive instrument building and gamma flaw-detection. The author analyzes the use of radioactive isotopes to determine the wear of refractory masonry in metallurgical furnaces (in particular in blast furnaces), the thickness of rolled sheet metal (in particular steel and aluminum) and to mark rolled steel. The author notes the use of gamma-flaw detection for the quality control of the properties of metal castings for the purpose of determining shrinkage cavities and slag inclusions.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

V. Cparysheva

Card 1/1

MARKOVSKIY, Yevgeniy Adamovich[Markovs'kyi, I.E.A.]; STETSENKO, Vsevolod
Ivanovich; BRAUN, M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
PYECHKOVSKAYA, O.M.[Piechkovs'ka, O.M.], red. izd-va; LIEERMAN,
T.R., tekhn. red.

[Application of radioactive isotopes for testing internal-combustion engines] Zastosuvannia radioaktyvnykh izotopov dla doslidzhennia dykhuniv vnutrishn'oho zhoriannia. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Akad. nauk URSR, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Gas and oil engines—Testing)
(Radioisotopes—Industrial applications)

S/126/61/011/002/018/025
E193/E483

AUTHORS: Markovskaya, L.I., Markovskiy, Ye.A., Stetsenko, V.I.
and Chernyy, V.G.

TITLE: The Effect of Friction and Plastic Deformation on the
Fine Structure of High-Strength Cast Iron

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.2,
pp.296-301

TEXT: Pearlitic and ferritic cast irons, containing (wt.%)
3.64 C, 2.42 Si, 0.60 Mn, 0.045 P, 0.0322 S, 0.19 Cr and
0.96 Mg, were used in the present investigation. Cylindrical
specimens were subjected to uniaxial compression to attain
deformation ranging from 7 to 75%. the effect of deformation on
the distortions of the second type ($\Delta a/a$) and on the size D of
the regions of coherent scattering of X-rays was studied. In
addition, the effect of sliding friction (at a constant speed of
3.25 m/sec.) on these characteristics was studied. The results
are reproduced graphically in Fig.1 and 2. In Fig.1, the degree
of lattice distortion of the second type ($\Delta a/a \cdot 10^{-3}$, right-hand
scale) and the dimension of the mosaic blocks (0.10^{-6} cm, left-
hand scale) are plotted against the degree (%) of deformation,

Card 1/3

S/126/61/011/002/018/025

E193/E483

The Effect of Friction ...

curves 1 and 2 relating to pearlitic and ferritic cast irons, respectively. In Fig. 2, $\Delta a/a$ and D are plotted against the specific pressure (kg/cm^2) applied during the friction tests on pearlitic (curve 1) and ferritic (curve 2) cast irons. It has been established that both uniaxial compression and friction loads cause considerable distortion of the crystal lattice and bring about a decrease in the size of the mosaic blocks in the matrix, each effect being more pronounced in the pearlitic cast iron. Similarly, microhardness of pearlitic cast iron, subjected to either type of deformation, is higher than that of the ferritic alloy. In the surface layers of specimens of both types of cast iron, subjected to friction loading, a transformation takes place, as a result of which austenite is formed and the quantity of cementite in the alloy increases, the content of both these phases increasing with increasing magnitude of the applied pressure. It was concluded that the results of the present investigation can be used to evaluate the resistance to deformation of materials operating under friction loads. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

The Effect of Friction ...

S/126/61/011/002/018/025
E193/E483ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN UkrSSR
(Institute of Foundry Production AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 8, 1960

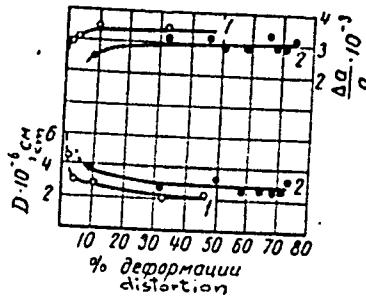


Fig.1.

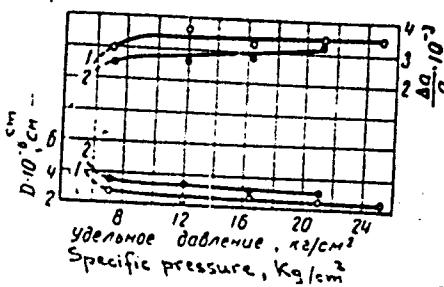


Fig.2.

Card 3/3

DEM'YANENKO, T.P.; STETSENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Third Ukrainian Conference on "Nuclear physics and applications
of atomic energy." Avtom. i prib. no.1:81-82 Je-Mr '65.
(MIRA 18:8)

L 15122-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/RAEM(e)/ESD(t)/ESD(gs)/BSD/ASD(a)-5/AS(mp)-2 DM
ACCESSION NR: AP4045338 S/0089/64/017/003/0224/0225

AUTHOR: Kutovoy, V. I.; Stetsenko, V. I.

B 19

TITLE: Dependence of the linear absorption coefficient of gamma radiation from Co⁶⁰ on temperature of the absorbing metal

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 3, 1964, 224-225

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, Co⁶⁰, gamma radiation absorption coefficient, temperature effect, gamma ray absorption

ABSTRACT: The change of the metal temperature produces changes in the absorption of gamma radiation, mainly because of density changes. This dependence was measured by the authors for the gamma radiation from Co⁶⁰ in a wide range of temperatures: from 20°C to the boiling points of Al, Zn, Cd, Sn, Pb and B the total change of μ in this range is between 10 to 30%. There is a discontinuity of μ at the melting point (a sharp drop). There is a further continuous drop in the liquid metal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

Card 1/2

L 15122-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4045338

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 14Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, TD

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 1903-66 EWT(d)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/
EWP(1) DIAAP JD/HW/JG
ACCESSION NR: AP5024167

UR/0115/65/000/008/0017/0020
536.5:669-154

AUTHOR: Kutovoy, V. I.; Stetsenko, V. I.

64
B

TITLE: Temperature monitoring of liquid metals by the radioisotope method

17

SOURCE: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 8, 1965, 17-20

TOPIC TAGS: liquid metal, temperature measurement, gamma ray absorption

ABSTRACT: The paper presents a radioisotope method for continuous contactless determination of the temperature of a liquid metal from the change in the absorption of gamma rays by the metal. The method involves the measurement of the change in the linear coefficient of gamma ray absorption $\Delta\mu$ in a container where the thickness of the molten metal is kept constant in the zone of measurement. The applicability of the radioisotope method is determined from the change in the linear attenuation coefficient on heating the molten metal 100°C between the melting point t_{mp} and the boiling point t_{bp}

$$\frac{\Delta\mu}{200} n = \frac{t_{bp} - t_{mp}}{100^\circ C},$$

$\Delta\mu$ being the change in the linear absorption coefficient as the temperature is

Card 1/2

L 1903-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024167

raised from t_{mp} to t_{bp} . The higher the value of $\frac{\Delta \mu}{20^{\circ}n}$, the greater is the temper-

ature sensitivity of the radioisotope instrument. After $\Delta \mu$ has been measured, the thickness of the metal in the zone of measurement being constant, the temperature of the molten metal can be determined from the change in the ratio of intensity of the recorded radiation at the temperature studied, I_t , to the intensity of the radiation recorded at the melting point I_{mp} . A scintillation instrument for continuous contactless monitoring of the temperature of molten metals is described. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables, and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, TD, *N*

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

mcr
Card 2/2

L 5156-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) DIAAF M

ACC NR: AP5025051

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0091/0092

AUTHORS: Logansen, V. S.; Steblovskiy, I. A.; Stetsenkq, V. I.; Ivanov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radioisotopic level gage. Class 42, No. 173972

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 91-92

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, radioisotope, radiation source, electric circuit

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a radioisotopic level gage with a mobile source, a receiver of ionizing radiation, and a follow-up system. To increase the range of measurement oscillation level, an open trolley system is included, along the direction of movement of the radiation receiver. The trolley system consists of two cables (or wires) and two current extractors forming a connection between the radiation detector and the following electric circuit (see Figure 1).

Card 1/2

UDC: 681.128.6

09010769

L 5156-66

ACC NR: AP5025051

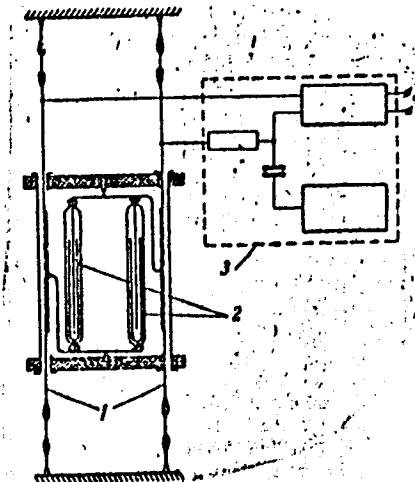


Fig. 1.

1- wires; 2- radiation detector;
3- electric circuit

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: NP, EC/

SUBM DATE: 17Apr63

Card 2/2 MD

L 9422-66

DM

ACC NR: AP5022646

UR/0089/65/019/002/0203/0203
539.121.73:539.166

38

B

AUTHOR: Kutovoy, V.I.; Stetsenko, V.I.

TITLE: Linear absorption coefficient of gamma radiation from Co⁶⁰ and Cs¹³⁷ in alloys

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 203

TOPIC TAGS: gamma radiation, gamma ray absorption, absorption coefficient, LEAD ALLOY

ABSTRACT: The dependence of the coefficients of absorption of gamma rays on the content of lead in the alloys of Pb-Bi and Pb-Sn types. The results of experiments are represented in two graphs (see Enclosure). The curves show how the relative value of linear absorption coefficient varies with the Pb-content in Pb-Bi and Pb-Sn alloys.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 001

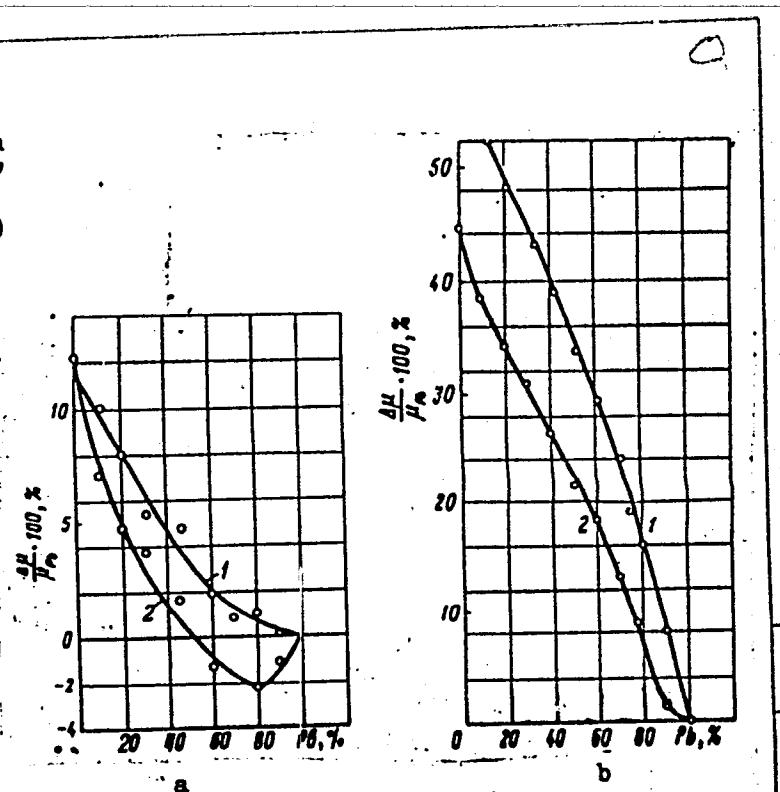
OTHER: 001

Card 1/2

L 9422-66

ACC NR: AP5022646

Relative change of the linear absorption coefficient of gamma radiation from Co-60 and Cs-137 in the dependence of the lead content of the alloys Pb-Bi (a) and Pb-Sn (b):

1-gamma radiation of Cs¹³⁷2-gamma radiation of Co⁶⁰

Card 2/2 rds

LIVSHITS, Leonid Yakovlevich, inzh.; KIRILYUK, Leonid Vasil'yevich.
inzh.; GERCHIKOV, David Solomonovich, kand. tekhn. nauk;
STETSENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent

[Manual on the installation of radio-isotope relay devices
in industry] Posobie po ustanovke radioizotopnykh releinnykh
priborov v promyshlennosti. Kiev, Tekhnika, 1965. 95 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

STETSENKO, V.M., student 6-go kursa

Changes in blood proteins in rheumatic fever in children. Ped., akush.
(MIRA 13:1)
1 gin. 19 no.5:32-36 '57.

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. O.M. Khokhol) Kyevskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni medi-
tsinskogo instituta im. akad. A.A. Bogomol'tsa (dir. - prof. Ye.F.
Shamray).

(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

(BLOOD PROTEINS)

GUPALENKO, A.M.; TARAN, G.K.; STETSENKO, V.M.

Hystrichosis of domestic ducks in inlets of the lower Dniester.
Veterinariia 35 no.4:45-48 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Nachal'nik otdela veterinarii Odesskogo oblastnogo obupravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Gupalenko). 2. Direktor oblastnoy vет-baklaboratorii (for Stetsenko). 3. Zaveduyushchiy parazitologicheskim otdelom oblastnoy vет-baklaboratorii (for Taran).
(Dniester Valley--Ducks--Diseases and pests)

TANTSYURA, Ye.M., dotsent; STATSENKO, V.N.

Case of aortic atresia in a child. Vrach. delo no.10:136-140 o '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. chlen-korrespondent
AMN SSSR Ye.N.Khokh ~~al~~ i kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. -
prof. Ye.I.Chayka) Kyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AORTA--DISEASES)

KUDENKO, A.A.; STETSENKO, V.P.

Role of volcanism in the formation of sedimentary-effusive
and sedimentary layers. Trudy Lab. paleovulk. Kazakh. gos.
un. no. 56:23I-234 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Kazakhskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mineral'nogo
syr'ya Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedor Kazakhskoy SSR i
Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoye geologicheskoye upravleniye.
(Volcanoes) (Petrology)

KUDENKO, A.A.; STETSENKO, V.F.

Role of volcanism in the formation of sedimentary rocks. Trudy
Lab. paleoeruik. Kazakh. gos. un no.2:73-84 '63.

Connection of some ore deposits of the Western Carpathians with
volcanic processes. Ibid.:239-247

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Kazakhstaniy institut mineral'nogo syr'ya i Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye.

KUDENKO, A.A.; STETSENKO, V.P.

Possibility of using a ZnS-FeS system as a geological thermometer.
G-ochimia no.11:1152-1156 N '64. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Kazakhskiy institut mineral'nogo Syr'ya Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskoye
geologicheskoye upravleniye.

L 42961-66
ACC NR: AM6024934

SOURCE CODE: UR/0081/66/000/007/E046/B04?

AUTHOR: Kudenko, A. A.; Stotsenko, V. P.

14

B

TITLE: Chemical formulas of minerals

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Part I, Abs. 7B331

REF SOURCE: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. un-t, vyp. 3, no. 18, 1964, 251-256

TOPIC TAGS: chemical formula, mineral

ABSTRACT: Possible sources of error in the determination of Avogadro's number, based on the main parameters of minerals (molecular weight, density, and composition of the unit cell), are examined. Modern methods of writing chemical formulas of minerals are discussed critically, and it is suggested that the number of formula units Z be replaced by the number of ions or atoms entering into a single cell. This method is used to derive formulas for a series of minerals which are isomorphous mixtures. The formulas of polybasite $(\text{Ag}, \text{Cu})_{16}\text{Sb}_2\text{S}_{11}$ ($Z = 2$) and Fe-sphalerite $(\text{Zn}, \text{Fe})\text{S}$ ($Z = 4$), taking into account the number of atoms per cell, will be $(\text{Ag}_{30}\text{Cu}_2)\text{Sb}_4\text{S}_{22}$ and $(\text{Zn}_{3.8}\text{Fe}_{0.2})\text{S}_4$. L. Dem'yanets. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 07,03

Card 1/1 ✓

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653310016-5

SHCHERBATYKH, V.A.; SHCHERBATYKH, V.N.

Automatic machine for reaming to holes in thin parts. Sibsl.
tekhn.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekhn. inform.
18 no.7;36-37 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653310016-5"

L 04267-67 EWI(m)/T D
ACC NR: AP6013315

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0134/0134

AUTHORS: Drong, I. I.; Pritsker, P. Ya.; Kustanovich, S. L.; Vakher, V. I.; Bogdanov,
S. A.; Kaloyev, A. V.; Chichikov, G. L.; Stetsenko, V. V.; Vitkevich, V. B.

33

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydraulic amplifier for a steering mechanism of a machine on wheels. Class
65, No. 180965

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztay, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 134

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic device, hydraulic equipment, hydraulic pressure amplifier,
USSR, USSR Company

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a hydraulic amplifier for a steering
mechanism of a machine on wheels. The amplifier is built into the steering mechanism
and is connected to the steering shaft. It contains a lead element in the form of a
screw, a power cylinder (with its shaft connected to a spline attached to a sector of
the steering mechanism), and a distributor. The latter consists of a casing fixed on
the gear box of the steering mechanism. The casing contains ducts leading to the
working interior of the power cylinder and to its pressure and outflow pipes. A
cylindrical valve placed in the casing is located on the steering shaft, while two
stops limit the axial displacement of the steering shaft. To provide for the indica-
tion of gauge reading of the automatic steering augmented by hand steering, a
distributing sleeve (which slides in respect to the cylindrical valve and to the

UDC: 629.113-522.5

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AP6013315

casing) is placed in the body of the distributor concentrically with the valve. The sleeve contains openings for passing of liquid and is motivated by plungers placed in the casing and connected to the gauge of automatic steering. These plungers interact with the face surfaces of washers contacting the sleeve. The washers serve as supports limiting the displacement of the sleeve in the casing (see Fig. 1).

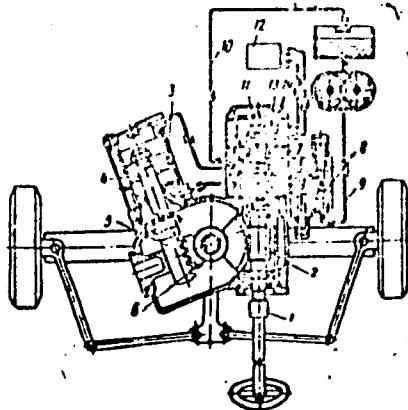


Fig. 1. 1 - steering shaft; 2 - screw;
3 - power cylinder; 4 - shaft of the
power cylinder; 5 - spline; 6 - sector
of the steering mechanism; 7 - distributor
body; 8 - valves; 9 - pressure duct; 10 -
overflow duct; 11 - cylindrical valve;
12 - automatic steering gauge; 13 - slid-
ing sleeve; 14 - plungers

The working displacement of the sleeve (limited by the washers) is smaller than the working displacement of the valve. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 23/ SUBM DATE: 14Apr62
Card 2/2

20349

16.5400

AUTHOR: Stetsenko, V.Ya.

TITLE: K - Regular Cones

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961, Vol. 136, No. 5,
pp. 1038 - 1040

TEXT: The following definitions are due to M.A. Krasnosel'skiy. In the
real Banach space E let be given the cones K_0 and K ; $K_0 \subset K$. The semiorder
in E is introduced with the aid of K : $x \leq y$ if $y - x \in K$.
 K_0 is called K-regular if from

(1) $x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \dots \leq x_n \leq \dots$ ($x_n \in K_0$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$)

(2) $x_n \leq u_0 \in K_0$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

it follows : $\|x_n - x_{n+p}\| \rightarrow 0$ for $n \rightarrow \infty$.

K_0 is called completely K-regular if from (1) and

(3) $\|x_n\| \leq M$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)

Card 1/4

20349
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K - Regular Cones

it follows that x_n is a fundamental sequence.

The case $K_0 = K$ was considered in (Ref. 1). The author investigates the case $K_0 \neq K$.

K_0 is called K-normal if for all $x, y \in K_0$ there exists an N so that from $0 < x < y$ it follows $\|x\| \leq N \|y\|$. Let $K(v, w)$ be the set of all $x \in K_0$ for which $v < x < w$.

Theorem 1 (I.A. Bakhtin (Ref. 4)) : In order that K_0 is K-normal it is necessary and sufficient that all sets $K_0(v, u_0), u_0 \in K_0$ are bounded.

Theorem 2 : Every K-regular cone K_0 is K-normal.

Theorem 3 : If K_0 is completely K-regular and K-normal then it is K-regular.

Theorem 4 : If K_0 is completely K-regular then it is K-normal.

Theorem 5 : For every monotone sequence $x_n \in K : x_1 < x_2 < x_3 < \dots$ which

Card 2/4

20349

K - Regular Cones

S/020/61/136/005/007/032
C111/C222

K-regular. Then (6) has a solution $x(t)$ defined on $[0, \delta] \subset [0, a]$ and satisfying the initial condition $x(0) = x_0$, where $x_0 \in K < 0$, $\delta > 0$. The solution can be obtained by successive approximation

$$x_{n+1}(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t f[s, x_n(s)] ds \quad (t \in [0, \delta], n=0, 1, 2, \dots), x_0(t) \equiv v_0$$

The author mentions M.G. Kreyn. He thanks M.A. Krasnosel'skiy for the theme and advices. There are 6 references : 5 Soviet and 1 French.

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Voronezh State University)

PRESENTED: October 1, 1960, by P.S. Aleksandrov, Academician

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1960

Card 4/4

STETSENKO, V.Ya.

Geometry of cones in Banach space. Dokl.AN SSSR 137 no.5:1067-
1070 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predstavleno akademikom P.S.Aleksandrovym.
(Spaces, Generalized)

BAKHTIN, I.A.; KRASNOSEL'SKIY, M.A.; STFTSENKO, V.Ya.

Continuity of linear positive operators. Sib. mat. zhur. 3
no.1:156-160 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Operators (Mathematics))

KRASNOSEL'SKIY, M.A.; STETSENKO, V.Ya.

On certain nonlinear problems having several solutions. Sib.mat.
zhur. 4 no.1:120-137 Ja-P '63. (MIRA 1642)
(Integral equations) (Differential equations)
(Boundary value problems)

STETSENKO, V.Ya.

A property of solid minihedral cones in n-dimensional Banach
spaces. Dokl. AN Tadzh. SSR 6 no.3:11-13 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Predstavleno akademikom AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S.U.Umarovym.

STETSENKO, V.Ya.

Continuity of semiadditive homogeneous operators. Dokl. AN Tadzh.
SSR 6 no.5:3-7 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
Predstavлено академиком AN Tadzhikskoy SSR S.U.Umarovym.

STYLOENKO, V. A.

On some properties of the resolvent of an operator and
some of its applications. Usp. Mat. Nauk. 1963, no. 1:3-16.

Localization of the spectrum of an infinite matrix. Ibid.:43-48

Estimation of the upper and lower bounds of the moduli of poly-
nomial roots. Ibid.:49-56

Comments on M.G. Krein's criterion of the normality of a cone
in a Banach space. Ibid.:94-98

(MIR 18:2)

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ACCESSION NR A41043734

BOOK EXPLOITATION

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B1

Vilenkin, N. Ya.; Gorin, Ye. A.; Kontynchikov, A. G.; Krasnosel'skiy, M. A.;
Krein, S. G.; Maslov, V. P.; Mitjagin, B. S.; Petunin, Yu. L.; Rutitskiy,
M. D.; Sosulin, V. I.; Stotsenko, V. Ya.; Fuddeyev, L. D.; Tsitlandze, E. S.

Functional analysis (Funktional'nyy analiz), Moscow, Izd-vo "Nauka", 1964,
424 p. biblio., index. Errata slip inserted. 17,500 copies printed. Series
note: Spravochnaya matematicheskaya biblioteka.

TOPIC TAGS: functional analysis, mathematics, operator equation, quantum
mechanics, Hilbert space, Banach space, linear differential equation

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This issue in a series of Handbooks of the Mathematical
Library contains much material grouped basically around the theory of
operators and operator equations. It presents the basic concepts and methods
of functional analysis, theory of operators in Hilbert space and in conical
space, the theory of nonlinear operator equations, the theory of standard rings
applied to equations in partial derivatives, to integral equations. A
separate chapter is devoted to the basic operator of quantum mechanics. Citing
of the theory of generalized functions takes up a large part of the book. The
book explains mathematical facts; theorems and formulas, as a rule, are given

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR AM1043734

without proofs. Main attention is given to concepts without excessive detail. The book is intended for mathematicians, mechanical engineers, and physicists. It contains much of value for students and graduate students.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Foreword -- 13
Ch. I. Basic concepts of functional analysis -- 17
Ch. II. Linear operators in Hilbert space -- 79
Ch. III. Linear differential equations in Banach space -- 146
Ch. IV. Nonlinear operator equations -- 187
Ch. V. Operators in space with a cone -- 229
Ch. VI. Commutative standard rings -- 256
Ch. VII. Quantum mechanics operators -- 279
Ch. VIII. Generalized functions -- 323
Bibliography -- 404
Subject Index -- 418

SUBMITTED: 06Feb64

SUB CODE: 14

NO REF Sov: 038

OTHER: 012

Card 2/2

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8
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 1B468

AUTHOR: Yesayan, A. R.; Stetsenko, V. Ya.

TITLE: On the convergence of successive approximations for operator equations of the second kind

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, v. 7, no. 2, 1964, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: approximation method, operator equation

TRANSLATION: The convergence of the following successive approximations method is considered:

$$x_0 = g, x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{\lambda} (Ax_n + f) \quad (n=0,1,\dots) \quad (1)$$

for solving the equation $\lambda x = Ax + f$ (2)

for values of the parameter λ taken from the domain of solvability of this equation; here A is the linear operator acting in the Banach space E , which is partially ordered by the cone K . If one takes as the zero approximation g the element

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AR5008664

$\frac{1}{\lambda}f$, the convergence of the successive approximations (1) toward the solution of equation (2) has been demonstrated by the authors in an earlier work. In the present work, the authors take sets of elements of the Banach space E which contain, in particular, the element $\frac{1}{\lambda}f$ and which have the property that, beginning with any point in these sets, the successive approximations (1) converge to a solution of equation (2) (for values of the parameter λ from the domain of solvability of this equation). Ya. Mamedov.

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ENCL: 00

Card 212-10

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001653310016-5

KRASNOSEL'SKIY, M.A.; STETSENKO, V.Ya.

Symposium at Dushanbe. Usp. mat. nauk 19 no.5:215-228 S-0 '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/26/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653310016-5"

YULIAEV, V.R. TUTTEVSKIY, V.Ya.

Determinations of the spectrum of integral operators and
infinite matrices. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no. 2:254-257 Jl '64.
(MIR 17:7)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено
akademikom A.Yu.Ishlinskim.

STETSENKO, V.Ya.

Determining the spectrum of certain classes of linear
operators. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.5:1054-1057 Ag '64.
(MRA 17:9)

I. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lenina.
Predstavлено академиком A.N. Kolmogorovym.